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FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Hammarskjöld Killed

Plane Crashes in Africa. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, 56, was killed Sept. 18 in the crash of a UN-chartered DC-6B airliner near Ndola, in Northern Rhodesia.

Hammarskjöld was en route to Ndola to meet Katanga Pres. Moise Tshombe and arrange a cease-fire to halt renewed fighting between UN and Katangan armed forces.

His death came on the eve of the 16th regular UN General Assembly session and in the midst of a Soviet campaign to abolish his office and replace it with a 3-member board.

Hammarskjöld had left New York by plane Sept. 12 for a brief visit to the Congo and talks with Premier Cyrille Adoula of the central Congolese government. (Tshombe had been invited to these talks, which were to center on future political relations between the central government and the separatist Katanga régime.) Hammarskjöld landed in Léopoldville Sept. 13, after UN troops had launched an attack on Katangan forces and the UN had proclaimed the abolition of Tshombe's government. He was met at the airport by Adoula, Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga, former leader of the leftist Stanleyville régime, Sture C. Linner, head of the UN mission in the Congo, and Lt. Gen. Sean McKeon, commander of UN troops in the Congo.

The planned Léopoldville talks were carried out by Hammarskjöld, Adoula and Congo Pres. Joseph Kasavubu Sept. 14-16 despite the absence of Tshombe, who at first had fled the UN attack in Katanga and then had returned to direct the Katangan resistance to the UN. Hammarskjöld's aides announced in Léopoldville Sept. 15 that Hammarskjöld had planned to fly to New York via Brazzaville, in the neighboring Congo Republic, but that Vice Pres. Jacques Opangault had refused to let him use the Brazzaville airport. Hammarskjöld apparently decided to remain in the Congo after Lord Lansdowne, British foreign undersecretary, had conferred with him in Léopoldville to arrange a meeting with Tshombe, in Ndola, on a cease-fire between UN and Katangan forces. Tshombe arrived in Ndola Sept. 17.

Hammarskjöld left Léopoldville for Ndola Sept. 17 aboard a Swedish-owned airliner that had been chartered for Gen. McKeon. The plane, flown by Capt. Per Hellonquist, had been hit on the ground during a strafing of Elisabethville airport by a Katangan jet Sept. 15, and a damaged exhaust pipe had been replaced. The 1,100-mile flight from Léopoldville to Ndola should normally have taken the DC-6B 4 hours, but the plane kept radio silence and was believed to have taken a circuitous route to avoid the jet fighter in use by Katangan forces. Hammarskjöld's plane arrived over Ndola after a 6-hour 52-minute flight shortly after midnight the night of Sept. 17-18. It was cleared to land by the Ndola airport control tower but suddenly changed course and disappeared.

A search for the missing plane was begun early Sept. 18 after it became clear that it had not landed elsewhere. The wreckage and the bodies of 13 persons—one of them Hammarskjöld—were found later Sept. 18 in a forest 6 to 8 miles north of Ndola airport.

(The AP erroneously had reported Hammarskjöld's safe arrival in Ndola Sept. 17. AP later said that the plane carrying Lord Lansdowne to Ndola had been mistaken for Hammarskjöld's.

Only one of the 16 persons aboard the plane survived: Harold M. Julian, 36, a U.S. member of the UN security guard. Julian told UN officials the plane had veered away from Ndola on Hammarskjöld's instructions. He said the plane had been rocked by explosions and had crashed minutes after changing course.

Julian's description of the crash gave rise to rumors that the plane had been sabotaged or had been shot down by the Katangan jet. An investigation into the cause of the crash was begun by British, Rhodesian and UN experts. A Northern Rhodesian statement said Sept. 19 that the DC-6B had been directly in line with the Ndola runway with its wheels lowered for landing when it crashed.

Those killed with Hammarskjöld: Heinrich A. Wieschhoff, 55, deputy to the UN undersecretary for Political & Security Council affairs; Vladimir Fabry, 40, legal adviser to the UN force in the

Facts on Hammarskjöld. Diplomat and economics expert. Although considered aloof and self-effacing, Hammarskjöld was held to have brought unanticipated strength and prestige to office of UN Secretary General during 8½ crisis-ridden years in office.

(Wide World)

Hammarskjöld during Feb. 15, 1961 Security Council session at which USSR demanded his ouster.

Born July 29, 1905 in Jönköping, Sweden; son of Knut Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, Sweden's prime minister during World War I; descended from line of statesmen and soldiers. Received BA 1925, MA 1928 and law degree 1930 from Uppsala University, PhD 1934 from Stockholm University. Was secretary to Swedish government unemployment committee 1930-34, Stockholm University political economics assistant professor 1933. Trained in finance and economics, he became Bank of Sweden secretary 1935; served as Swedish Finance Department undersecretary 1938-45, Bank of Sweden board chairman 1941-48.

Entered diplomatic service 1946 as financial specialist; participated in U.S.-Sweden tariff meetings in Washington in 1947; was Swedish delegate at 1947-48 Paris Conference to organize Marshall Plan. Delegate to Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) 1948-53 and vice chairman of its executive committee 1948-49. Became assistant Swedish foreign minister 1949; deputy foreign minister and cabinet member 1951-53; headed Sweden's UN delegation.

Elected UN Secretary General Apr. 7, 1953 by secret 57-1 General Assembly vote (one abstention, Guatemala absent; the negative vote was believed to have been Nationalist China's because of Sweden's recognition of Red China). Current Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky pledged Russian support of Hammarskjöld if he performed his duties "free from . . . foreign interference." Reelected unanimously (80-0) to 2d 5-year term Sept. 26, 1957.

Considered to have achieved first triumph in office with 1955 flight to Red China to obtain release of 15 U.S. airmen. Took strong stand against the Soviet suppression of Hungarian uprising and against Franco-British-Israeli invasion of Egypt, both in 1956. His moral influence and swift organization of UN Emergency Force for the Mid-East were held to have been vital in restoring tranquility to Sinai and Suez.

Although praised by Soviet delegates at his reelection, Hammarskjöld came under increasing Soviet attack, beginning in 1958, for his "independent" action. The anti-Hammarskjöld campaign became most bitter in 1960 when the UN became involved in the Congo crisis. Soviet Premier Khrushchev denounced Hammarskjöld as a "tool of the colonialists" for not using force to support Patrice Lumumba, Soviet-backed Congolese premier.

At the 1960 General Assembly Soviet-bloc delegates called for the abolition of the Secretary General's office and its replacement by a 3-man committee (known popularly as the "troika") with one member each from the West, the East and the neutral nations. Hammarskjöld replied that his office protected the small powers and that he would remain in office as long as "they wished."

Week in Headlines

UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld killed in plane crash during effort to halt Congo fighting between UN and Katangan forces.

Chancellor Adenauer's CDU party lost absolute control of Bundestag in West German elections.

Ex-Premier Adnan Menderes and 2 aides executed in Turkey.

Peaceful desegregation gains made in Southern U.S. schools.

U.S. House voted for creation of Arms Control Agency.

Senate barred filibuster curb.

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Congo; William J. Ranallo, 39, Hammarskjöld's personal bodyguard and driver; Alice Lalande, UN secretary; Serge Barrau and Francis Eivers, UN guards; Capt. Hellonquist and 5 other crew members, all Swedish. The bodies of 2 Swedish UN soldiers not originally known to have been on the plane were discovered Sept. 19.

UN Assembly Crisis

USSR Presses Executive Plan. Hammarskjöld's death occurred less than 36 hours before the 16th regular UN General Assembly session was to convene in New York.

It left the UN's highest executive and administrative post vacant at a time when the USSR was pressing for Assembly action on its proposal for abolition of the secretary general's office and its replacement with a 3-member UN executive board representing the Soviet, Western and neutralist blocs. The Soviet proposal had been presented by Premier Khrushchev in 1960 at the Assembly's 15th session. [See Vol. XX, p. 327B1]

(The UN Charter provided for election of the secretary general by 2/3 majority vote of the Assembly for a candidate recommended by the Security Council. To win the required Security Council recommendation, candidates needed the votes of 7 of the Council's 11 members, including all 5 of the body's permanent members—the U.S., USSR, France, Britain and Nationalist China.)

The USSR's intention to refuse cooperation in the swift election of a new secretary general was indicated by its failure to join in the statements of tribute to Hammarskjöld that were issued by almost every UN member state. The U.S.' support for efforts to strengthen the secretary generalship was made clear in a statement Sept. 18 in which Pres. Kennedy mourned Hammarskjöld's death and expressed hope that the UN's members, "recognizing his untiring labors, will attempt . . . [to build the UN] into the effective instrument for peace which was Dag Hammarskjöld's great ambition."

Soviet intransigence in the matter of Hammarskjöld's succession was made clear Sept. 18 when Soviet Rep.-to-UN Valerian A. Zorin refused to associate his delegation completely with a statement of tribute to Hammarskjöld by the members of the Security Council. A revised tribute issued by Council Pres. Nathan Barnes of Liberia recalled Hammarskjöld's "extraordinary diplomatic skill" in strengthening the UN and world peace and expressed condolences to Sweden and his family. It said that Zorin, "while associating his delegation with the expression of condolences, . . . stated that the Soviet Union is known not to have recognized Mr. Hammarskjöld as an official of the United Nations and does not share the appraisal of his political activities which is contained in the communiqué."

Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko, in New York as chief Soviet delegate to the Assembly, confirmed to newsmen Sept. 19 that the USSR would not agree to the designation of an acting secretary general and instead would demand Assembly action on its plan for a 3-member UN executive.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson told reporters Sept. 19 that in view of the Soviet position and the "critical" Congo situation, the appointment of an acting secretary general to succeed Hammarskjöld "cannot wait."

Tunisian Rep.-to-UN Mongi Slim, leading candidate for election as president of the Assembly's 16th session, Sept. 19 rejected proposals that, if elected, he also serve as acting secretary general.

The Soviet delegation was reported Sept. 20 to have proposed to other nations that Hammarskjöld be replaced temporarily with a 3-member board composed of Andrew W. Cordier or Ralph J. Bunche for the West, Georgi P. Arkadev for the Soviet bloc, and Chakravarthi Narasimhan for the neutralist nations. Cordier was UN undersecretary for General Assembly affairs, Bunche was undersecretary for political affairs, Arkadev was undersecretary for Political & Security Council affairs, and Narasimhan was Hammarskjöld's chef de cabinet.

In the absence of any formal Charter provisions for temporary exercise of the secretary general's powers, responsibility for the daily functioning of the UN Secretariat was assumed by Cordier, Bunche and Narasimhan without apparent dissent by the 10 other UN undersecretaries. [See p. 246F3-247A2]

Katanga Warfare

UN Launches Attack. The Katanga warfare that Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld was trying to halt at the time of his death was the result of an attack begun by UN troops Sept. 13 against forces of Pres. Tshombe's separatist Katanga government.

The UN command's apparent aim was to suppress the Katanga régime in conformity with UN resolutions calling for the preservation of the Congo as a unified state. The UN attack, however, met with determined resistance from Katangan forces.

The Tshombe régime was declared at an end Sept. 13 by Conor Cruise O'Brien, chief UN representative in Katanga. O'Brien, in a statement issued after UN troops had attacked communications and government buildings in Elisabethville, said: "The secession of Katanga has ended; it now is a Congolese province run by the central government"; the UN attack had been launched "at the request of the central government"; "the UN motive in complying with the request was to avoid the alternative—invasion of northern Katanga by central government troops and a prolonged civil war."

A report on the Katanga situation was transmitted to the UN Sept. 14 by Sture C. Linner, chief of UN Congo operations. It said: Resistance to the UN's effort to assume control of the province was being led by white mercenaries serving the Katanga régime in violation of UN resolutions for their withdrawal; Tshombe had agreed Aug. 28 to order the ouster of all foreign mercenaries, but the mercenaries later had resumed leadership of armed Katangan formations and had dissuaded Tshombe's régime from negotiating with the central government; UN troops had been deployed Sept. 13 to assure order during a planned roundup of the mercenaries, but white-led Katanga forces had fired on the UN units and thereby precipitated the fighting.

The UN attack in Elisabethville, carried out by a mixed force of Sudanese, Swedish and Irish troops led by Indian Brig. K. A. Rajah, was initially reported to have been successful. After fighting in which an estimated 50 persons, most of them Katangans, were killed, UN forces occupied Elisabethville's post office and radio station. They also seized the guarded home of Godefroid Munongo, Katangan interior minister, widely believed to be responsible for the régime's anti-UN actions. The Elisabethville fighting was accompanied by reports that similar clashes had taken place Sept. 13-14 in Stanleyville, Jadotville and the Kamina area.

Tshombe was at first reported to have fled Elisabethville toward the Northern Rhodesian frontier. (He was reported to have told newsmen Sept. 12 that UN officials had given him "a solemn promise that they would not go against the Katanga government to disarm its troops.") But Tshombe was discovered and interviewed in the capital Sept. 14 by newsmen. He used the meeting to offer the UN a ceasefire on condition it withdrew from the positions seized the previous day and left him free to open talks with the central government. Tshombe appealed to all Katangans in a broadcast Sept. 14 for support in a fight "to the last bullet."

The first major Katangan counterattacks were launched against the UN positions in Elisabethville Sept. 14-15. The Katangan troops making these attacks were said to have been led by whites and cheered by white crowds. They failed to dislodge the UN troops, but they shelled and wrecked most of the UN positions in the capital's center. A Katanga Air Force jet, reportedly piloted by a Belgian or a Rhodesian, made several bombing raids Sept. 14-15 on UN headquarters in Elisabethville and positions held by the 500 Irish UN soldiers said to be besieged in Jadotville.

(London Daily Mail reporter Peter Younghusband reported from Elisabethville Sept. 14 that both UN and Katangan troops had fired on ambulances, that UN machinegunners had fired from a hospital under the Red Cross flag and that 13 Katangan gendarmes had been found shot in the back. Despite UN denials, casualties in Elisabethville were reported to exceed 200 on both sides by Sept. 15. It was reported that 23 Irish soldiers had been captured by Katangans in the Elisabethville fighting.)

The 3,000 UN troops in Katanga were reinforced Sept. 16 with Malayan and Indian units, but attempts to relieve the Jadotville garrison were halted by Belgian-officered Katangan troops surrounding the city. (2 Belgians had been captured by UN forces attempting to reach Jadotville Sept. 14.) The UN base area at Kamina was subjected to shelling Sept. 16.

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The 158-man Irish garrison in Jadotville surrendered to Katangan forces Sept. 18. The Irish unit, reported to have lost 2 men killed, was disarmed and placed under guard by the Katangans to protect it from the local population. The Katangan military radio reported the capture of the UN's Kamina base the same day, but news dispatches indicated Sept. 19 that the base remained in the hands of its garrison of 500 Irish and Swedish UN troops. Katangan troops renewed attacks on UN strongpoints in Elisabethville Sept. 19 but were repelled with heavy loss.

The cease-fire negotiations that were to have been held by Hammarskjöld were opened in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia Sept. 19 by Katanga Pres. Tshombe and Mahmoud Khiari, Tunisian head of UN civil operations in the Congo. A provisional cease-fire accord was made public in Ndola Sept. 20, to take effect the next day. Principal terms of the agreement: UN and Katanga forces were to retain their current positions and exchange prisoners; neither side was to increase its strength in manpower or in weapons; a 4-man commission was to supervise the cease-fire.

(A central government mission sent to Katanga Sept. 13 to assume control of the province in the wake of the UN attack returned to Léopoldville Sept. 19. The mission, headed by Egide Bochely-Davidson, a former member of Antoine Gizenga's leftist Stanleyville régime, had been unable to leave the Elisabethville airport after the fighting began.)

Reaction to UN Attack. The UN attempt to overthrow Tshombe's régime and restore central Congolese government authority over Katanga was criticized by major UN powers.

A State Department statement issued Sept. 16 made clear the U.S.' support for the UN action as legitimate under the Security Council resolution of Feb. 21. It expressed concern, however, over the fighting and urged its "speedy conclusion."

The British Foreign Office disclosed Sept. 14 that Britain had expressed its concern over the UN's use of force in Katanga directly to Hammarskjöld. Lord Lansdowne, foreign affairs undersecretary, was ordered to meet Hammarskjöld in the Congo Sept. 15 to aid in cease-fire talks.

The French Foreign Ministry asserted Sept. 15 that UN officials had exceeded their mandate and possibly violated the UN Charter by ordering "offensive" operations in the Congo.

Moscow radio charged Sept. 15 that Hammarskjöld had ordered the attack only to give the illusion of carrying out UN resolutions for the unity of the Congo. It said UN troops had been restrained after their initial successes.

Belgrade Conference

Neutralists State Position. A denial that war was inevitable and a strong denunciation of colonialism were issued by the leaders of 25 "nonaligned" governments as a part of a 27-point declaration adopted at the conclusion of a conference that started in Belgrade Sept. 1 and lasted through the night of Sept. 5-6. [See p. 326C2-B3]

24 neutralist delegations attended the conference's opening sessions. Leaders of the delegations were Premier Mohammed Daud of Afghanistan, Premier Benyoussef Ben Khedda of the rebel Algerian Provisional Government, Prime Min. Nu of Burma, Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, Prime Min. (Mrs.) Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Ceylon, Pres. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado of Cuba (the only fully represented Latin American country at the conference), Archbishop (Pres.) Makarios of Cyprus, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Pres. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Pres. Sékou Touré of Guinea, Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Pres. Sukarno of Indonesia, Foreign Min. Hashim Jawad of Iraq, Premier Saeb Salaam of Lebanon, Pres. Modibo Keita of Mali, King Hassan II of Morocco, King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva of Nepal, Foreign Min. (Sheik) Ibramin al Suwayyal of Saudi Arabia, Pres. Aden Abdulla Osman of Somalia, Premier Ibrahim Abboud of Sudan, Pres. Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser of the UAR, Prince Sayful Islam Al-Hassan of Yemen and Pres. Tito of Yugoslavia.

The number of delegations rose to 25 Sept. 5 with the seating of newly chosen Premier Cyrille Adoula of the Congo Republic (Léopoldville), who had arrived Sept. 4 with First Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga. Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador were represented by observers. Mexico, Nigeria, Upper Volta and Togo had declined invitations to attend.

The conference, sponsored by Yugoslavia, the UAR and Indonesia, was suggested originally by Tito of Yugoslavia. It was reported that Tito led an effort to have the conference blame the West for the current international crisis but was defeated in this undertaking by Nehru. Western observers pointed out that although the conference opposed nuclear tests, it avoided any criticism of the USSR for resuming tests but showed no similar tolerance in assailing the U.S.' Cuban policy or alleged Western colonial abuses.

The conferees, asserting in their final declaration that they were "voicing the aspirations of the vast majority of people of the world," declared that "to eradicate basically the source of conflict is to eradicate colonialism in all its manifestations and to accept and practice a policy of peaceful co-existence in the world." (Communist China, while generally approving the conference, declared Sept. 9 in an editorial in the Peiping newspaper Ta Kung Pao: "No peaceful co-existence is possible between the imperialist countries and the countries fighting for upholding socialism.") [See p. 334B-C1]

The conference declaration said that the participating governments:

1. Recommended "the immediate unconditional, total and final abolition of colonialism and resolved to make a concerted effort to put an end to all types of new colonialism and imperialist domination in all its forms and manifestations."

2. Demanded an immediate stop "to armed action and repressive measures . . . against dependent peoples"; opposed annexation by any states of the territory of other states.

3. Considered "the struggle of the people of Algeria for freedom, self-determination and independence, and for the integrity of its national territory including the Sahara," to be "just and necessary"; were "determined to extend to the people of Algeria all the possible support and aid."

4. ". . . Drew attention . . . to the intolerable measures of repression taken by the Portuguese colonial authorities against the people of Angola"; demanded an immediate end to Angolan bloodshed; urged that the Angolans "be assisted by all peace-loving countries . . . to establish their free and independent state without delay."

5. Demanded "the immediate termination of all colonial occupation and the restoration of the territorial integrity to the rightful people in countries in which it has been violated in Asia, Africa and Latin America as well as the withdrawal of foreign forces from their national soil."

6. Demanded "the immediate evacuation of French armed forces from the whole of the Tunisian territory. . . ."

7. Demanded world action "to erase the consequences" of the "tragic events in the Congo" and to enable the Congo to start "its independent development based on respect for its sovereignty, unity and its territorial integrity."

8. Demanded "the immediate abandonment" of South Africa's apartheid policy.

9. Declared "the absolute respect of the rights of ethnic or religious minorities to be protected in particular against . . . genocide or any other violation of their fundamental human rights."

10. Condemned "imperialist policies" in the Middle East; declared "support for the full restoration of all rights of the Arab people of Palestine in conformity with the [UN] Charter and resolutions. . . ."

11. Denounced foreign military bases and declared "full support to countries who are endeavoring to secure the vacation of these bases."

12. "Acknowledge[d] that the North American military base at Guantanamo, Cuba, to the permanence of which the government and people of Cuba have expressed their opposition, affects . . . [Cuba's] sovereignty and territorial integrity. . . ."

13. Reaffirmed the conviction that: "(a) All nations have the right of unity, self-determination and independence. . . . (b) All peoples may . . . freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic cooperation. . . ." Asserted that "the right of Cuba as that of any other nation to freely choose their political and social systems in accordance with their own conditions, needs and possibilities should be respected."

14. Were determined "that no intimidation, interference or intervention should be brought to bear in the exercise of the right of self-determination. . . ."

15. Considered disarmament "an imperative need and the most urgent task of mankind"; asserted that "a radical solution of this problem . . . can be achieved only by means of a general, complete and strictly internationally controlled disarmament."

16. Agreed that "general and complete disarmament should include the elimination of armed forces, armaments, foreign bases, manufacture of arms . . . [and] institutions and installations for military training, except for . . . internal security; and the total prohibition of . . . nuclear and thermonuclear arms, bacteriological and chemical weapons as well as the elimination of equipment and installations for . . . [using] weapons of mass destruction on national territories."

17. Called on all states "to undertake to use outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes."

18. Urged "the great powers to sign without further delay a treaty for general and complete disarmament"; asserted that "(a) the nonaligned nations should be represented at all future world conferences on disarmament; (b) all discussions on disarmament should be held under the [UN's] auspices . . .; (c) general and complete disarmament should be guaranteed by an effective system of inspection and control, the teams of which should include members of non-aligned nations."

19. Considered it "essential that an agreement on the prohibition of all nuclear and thermonuclear tests should be urgently concluded"; called for the immediate resumption of test-ban negotiations, "separately or as part of the negotiations on general disarmament"; demanded that the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests "be resumed and observed by all countries."

20. Recommended that the UN General Assembly, at its next session, either convene a special Assembly session on disarmament or call a world disarmament conference under UN auspices.

21. Urged efforts "to remove economic imbalance inherited from colonialism and imperialism"; called for "accelerated economic, industrial and agricultural development" to close "the ever-widening gap in the standards of living between the few economically advanced countries and the many economically less-developed countries"; recommended the immediate establishment of a UN Capital Development Fund."

22. Proposed a conference of developing

countries to consider common problems and economic and social development.

23. Declared that "recipient countries must be free to determine the use of the economic and technical assistance which they receive, and to draw up their own plans and assign priorities. . . ."

24. Proposed that the UN General Assembly revise the UN Charter to expand the membership of the Security Council and of the Economic & Social Council.

25. Called it "absolutely necessary to evolve a more appropriate [UN Secretariat] structure . . ., bearing in mind equitable regional distribution."

26. [Conference participants who recognized Red China] recommended that the UN General Assembly, at its next session, recognize Communist Chinese delegates as China's "only legitimate [UN] representatives."

27. Called on "all parties concerned not to resort to or threaten the use of force to solve the German question" or Berlin problem.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia announced at the Sept. 5 conference session that his government was extending de jure recognition to the rebel Algerian Provisional Government. Tito of Yugoslavia and Nkhrumah of Ghana immediately announced similar action by their governments. Afghanistan's recognition of the Algerian rebel régime had been announced Sept. 4. [See p. 327F2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Congress

Disarmament Agency. The House Sept. 19 passed and sent to joint conference by 291-54 vote a bill (HR-9118) to establish a U.S. Arms Control Agency for guidance and research on disarmament. The bill conformed in large part to Pres. Kennedy's proposals for a Disarmament Agency. It differed from a previously passed Senate bill in the name selected for the agency and in a provision to make the agency semi-autonomous instead of within the State Department.

A 7-hour debate preceding passage focused on the potential effectiveness of such an agency and on whether its creation would be interpreted as a sign of weakness in the current juncture of the cold war.

During the debate the House rejected attempts to alter the bill from the version reported Sept. 12 by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The committee had held hearings on the bill Aug. 24-25 and Aug. 28. State Secy. Dean Rusk, calling the Soviet Union a "rogue government," backed the bill in testimony before the committee Aug. 25. He said "we must keep trying" despite Russia's "unwillingness to go ahead." Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson, in a letter read to the committee Aug. 28, backed the proposed agency and asserted that Asians and Africans were more interested in a nation's disarmament intent than in its nuclear power. [See p. 337F2-E3]

Filibuster Curb Rejected. A move to make it easier to curb filibusters was rejected by the Senate Sept. 19 by a 43-37 vote (28 D. & 15 R. vs. 26 D. & 11 R.). The fight against an easier curb was led by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) in debate Sept. 16 and Sept. 18-19.

The anti-filibuster move was begun by Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) as fulfillment of his pledge, given at the beginning of the session, to bring the issue up before the Senate in the current session. Mansfield introduced Sept. 16 a proposal to permit a 3/5 vote to end Senate debate; he simultaneously proposed a petition for cloture—a limitation on debate. (Under Senate Rule XXII, a cloture petition required a 2/3 vote for adoption and had to be voted 2 Senate working days after submission.) If the cloture motion had been accepted, the proposal to change the cloture-required majority from 2/3 to 3/5 could then have been considered.

In the Sept. 19 vote, however, anti-filibuster forces lacked 17 votes of the required 2/3 majority to win and even fell short of a simple majority.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) accused Mansfield Sept. 16 of delaying the anti-filibuster action because of Administration wishes to "load . . . the deck" against consideration of civil rights legislation. Mansfield replied that he had not discussed and would not discuss the problem with the President and that he "would resent" any implication of Presidential intervention in Senate business. He said he had decided to delay the civil rights discussion after considering whether the country would be "better off with a change in Rule XXII" but without legislation for jobless compensation, depressed areas and other Administration proposals. [See pp. 74C-F1, 6C-G1]

Rights Commission. The Senate Aug. 30 passed legislation to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission 2 years beyond its Nov. 9 expiration date.

The extension was approved in the form of an amendment to a bill (HR-7371), passed by the House June 1, to appropriate $762,038.550 for the State and Justice Departments, the Judiciary and related agencies.

The "rider" method of considering the CRC extension was adopted because of the failure of the Senate Judiciary Committee to report a separate CRC measure. The amendment, offered by Senate leaders Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) and Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), was approved by a 70-19 vote with 18 Southern Democrats and Sen. Milton R. Young (R., N.D.) voting against it.

Prior to its approval, the Senate had defeated 2 amendments proposed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.): (a) to make the CRC permanent, increase its membership to 7 and extend its authority (rejected by a 56-36 vote); (b) to extend the CRC's life for 4 years (rejected by a 48-42 vote). Special Presidential Asst. Lawrence F. O'Brien had said in an Aug. 26 letter to Clark that the President favored extending the CRC indefinitely or "at least" for longer than 2 years. (The CRC extension was the only civil rights legislation proposed by the Administration in 1961.)

Also rejected Aug. 30 were amendments: (1) to authorize the Attorney General to institute civil suits on behalf of persons who claimed to have been deprived of civil rights (proposed by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., rejected by a 47-42 vote); (2) to authorize U.S. funds and technical aid to states to help them carry out school desegregation (proposed by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R., N.Y., rejected by a 50-40 vote.)

All of the defeated amendments were tabled on motions by Mansfield, who opposed "prolonged debate" on civil rights so close to adjournment. A previous attempt to force the extension "rider" through the Senate had been canceled Aug. 22 after 2 days of stalling by Southern Democrats. [See p. 338C2-A3]

Civil Rights

Schools Integrate Peacefully. Pres. Kennedy issued Sept. 6 a statement congratulating Little Rock, Dallas and other communities in Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee for desegregating previously all-white public schools without incident. He called the achievement a "dramatic demonstration of U.S. progress in improving the position of American Negroes."

The Southern Education Reporting Service reported that 22 districts had admitted Negroes to previously segregated classes at the beginning of the 1961 fall school term. 18 of these districts in Virginia, Texas, North Carolina, Florida and Tennessee integrated without direct court orders; 4—Dallas and Galveston, Tex., Newport News, Va. and Atlanta—integrated under federal court orders.

(Southern School News reported that 29 formerly segregated school districts in 8 Southern states had started the new school year under new policies calling for school desegregation. 2 of these districts, it reported, remained segregated since no Negroes had applied for admission to white schools. It said 810 districts in 14 states and the District of Columbia had desegregated since the 1954 Supreme Court decision banning segregated public schools.

(Southern School News had reported in its June issue that 213,532 Negroes were attending racially mixed classes in 17 Southern states and the District of Columbia by the end of the 1960-61 school year. The total was a 17,907 or .6% increase over the area's Negro attendance during the 1959-60 school year. But 17,871 of the total gain came from Maryland figures that included, for the first time, the number of Negroes attending school with whites in formerly all-Negro schools. Southern School New simultaneously reported that: 6.9% of the 3,088,261 Negro students in the 17 states and Washington had begun attending desegregated schools since the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decision; 783 of the region's 6,663 school districts had been desegregated, 2,813 were biracial.) [See Vol. XX, p. 449F1]

In previously desegregated districts, Negro attendance at formerly all-white schools increased slightly and was extended to more schools. Of the Southern states, only Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina still maintained completely segregated public school systems.

The situation in various areas:

Atlanta—9 Negroes entered 4 previously white high schools Aug. 30; this was the first public school desegregation in Georgia; 4 white high school youths and Bill Jean Cody, 24, of Arlington, Va., member of the American Nazi party, were arrested as potential troublemakers.

A long and intensive campaign to gain public acceptance of the school integration had preceded Atlanta's peaceful desegregation. Spearheaded by 2 civic groups, the OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools In September) and HOPE (Help Our Public Education), the campaign included sponsorship of discussion groups and a series of one-minute appeals on TV. The 9 Negro students had been introduced to white students weeks prior to school opening.

Pres. Kennedy, at his news conference Aug. 30, praised Atlantans and Georgians for the "responsible law-abiding manner" in which they had acted and "strongly" urged other communities facing "this difficult transition" "to look closely at what Atlanta has done."

(The police quickly dispersed an anti-integration rally of about 250 people in Atlanta Sept. 4.) [See p. 103C-F3]

(Savannah School Supt. D. Leon McCormac said that several books had been removed from school libraries Sept. 6 as "objectionable" on the recommendation of a Chatham County grand jury. Those removed included "Black Boy" by Richard Wright and "Laughing Boy," the 1930 Pulitzer Prize-winner [about Navaho Indians], by Oliver La Farge.)

Texas—18 Negro first-graders entered 8 previously white schools in Dallas Sept. 6; this marked the city's first step in its court-ordered grade-a-year desegregation plan. The Dallas desegregation had been preceded by a community drive to foster peaceful acceptance of it. [See p. 242C1]

In Galveston 37 Negro children Sept. 6 entered previously white elementary schools; this was the city's first public school desegregation. (Roman Catholic parochial schools in Galveston had desegregated grades 1-7 Sept. 5.)

Public schools in Judson, Lockney, Andrews and Yorktown counties were desegregated voluntarily.

The number of Negroes in desegregated Texas classrooms increased from 3,500 in the 1961 spring term to about 4,000.

Virginia—Newport News, under court orders, accepted Negro children in 5 of its 24 white elementary schools Sept. 6. Adjoining Hampton city admitted one Negro to its previously white high school. Richmond, Arlington, Norfolk and Fairfax counties desegregated other previously white schools. The total number of Negroes in desegregated schools in the state rose from 200 in the spring term to about 530.

Prince Edward County public schools remained closed for the 3d year, but its private white schools reopened. [See pp. 338A3-339A1]

New Orleans—12 Negro pupils entered 6 public elementary schools Sept. 7 at the beginning of the city's 2d year of integrated schooling. However, the white-pupil boycott started in 1960 was still largely in effect. A 360-man police detail stood guard, and 60 U.S. marshals were on hand on orders of the Justice Department. Developments at the 2 schools desegregated in 1960: McDonogh 19 School—one white student attended opening classes with 5 Negro pupils, 3 white pupils attended in the afternoon; Frantz School—16 white children and one Negro girl attended classes. Enrollments in the other 4 integrated schools were below normal, but white pupil enrollments increased slightly in 3 of the schools Sept. 8.

(The Justice Department sued in U.S. district court in New Orleans Sept. 5 to ban state and St. Bernard [New Orleans] Parish officials from operating a special school for white pupils boycotting parish public schools that had been ordered to desegregate.) [See pp. 329C3-330B1]

(Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion ordered teachers Aug. 25 to resign from the National Education Association on the ground that such membership violated a state law barring teachers from any group that advocated integration.) [See p. 292E3]

Arkansas—5 more Little Rock public schools were desegregated Sept. 5. The number of Negroes attending integrated classes rose from 11 in the spring term to 49. [See p. 234G3]

Tennessee—Kingsport, Johnson City and Knox County public schools desegregated without court orders; statewide Negro attendance at integrated schools rose from 376 the previous term to more than 550.

U.S. Judge William E. Miller in Nashville Sept. 11 ordered the Wilson County Board of Education (1) to admit 3 Negroes to a previously white school in Lebanon, near Nashville, (2) to prepare a desegregation plan for other schools. [See p. 46A-B3]

North Carolina—5 Negroes were admitted voluntarily to previously white schools in Asheville. The number of Negroes attending integrated N.C. schools rose from 90 in the spring term to about 200.

20 Indian children attended previously white Dunn High School Aug. 31 without incident. [See Vol. XX, p. 331C-F1]

Florida—Volusia County (Daytona Beach) and Broward County (Fort Lauderdale) desegregated public schools voluntarily; Daytona admitted 2 Negroes, Fort Lauderdale 23. Negro attendance at integrated Florida public schools rose from 28 the previous term to about 400.

The Pinellas County (St. Petersburg) school board was reported Sept. 17 to have approved the transfer of 3 Negroes to 2 previously all-white public schools. It also admitted 2 white students to 2 previously all-Negro schools. [See pp. 226E3, 130G1-A2]

Other areas—At a Dover, Del. school Sept. 7 one white student enrolled with 600 Negroes. [See p. 234F3]

In Montclair, N.J. Negro parents picketed a predominantly Negro school Sept. 7-8 in protest against the school's alleged discriminatory policy and inferior quality.

In Highland Park, Mich. the scheduled reopening of public schools Sept. 6 was prevented because of a suit charging discrimination in an all-Negro school. U.S. Judge John Feikens dismissed the suit in Detroit Sept. 7 following an agreement with the school board to place 42 white pupils in the school.

Labor

GM Strike. Members of the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers struck at 92 of the General Motors Corp.'s 129 U.S. plants Sept. 11 while representatives of both sides continued negotiations for a new contract. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther said Sept. 11 that the strike, which halted production of GM's 1962 model cars and trucks, was "99% about working conditions" at local plants.

GM and the UAW had reached a tentative economic agreement Sept. 6, the UAW's negotiation deadline. Pres. Kennedy had sent telegrams the day before to both sides in an appeal for a "just settlement" "before the deadline."

The economic agreement was to provide: (a) a raise of 6c an hour or 2½%, whichever was higher, annually for 3 years, with 2c of the first raise to cover part of the hospital-medical care costs; (b) continuation of cost-of-living allowances, adjusted on a quarterly basis, with 12c of the current 17c-an-hour COL allowance incorporated into the wage rate after the new raises; (c) short-work-week benefits of 65% of an employe's hourly wage rate for the hours his work-week was less than 40; (d) supplemental unemployment benefits raised from $30 to $40 a week plus a weekly allowance of $1.50 a dependent up to a maximum of 4 dependents; (e) pension benefits of $2.80 a month for each year of credited service; (f) disability and early retirement benefits increased to $5.60 a month for each year of credited service for the periods uncovered by Social Security; (g) in-hospital care extended to 365 days; (h) hospital-medical benefits for retiring workers; (i) a $500 increase in life insurance coverage; (j) moving allowances, improved vacation and separation pay.

The economic settlement was similar in part to the UAW's settlement with American Motors Corp., but it did not contain a profit-sharing arrangement (the UAW's GM negotiators had withdrawn the profit-sharing demand Sept. 3).

Despite the financial agreement, wildcat walkouts began Sept. 6 in various GM plants and continued up to Sept. 11, the new UAW strike deadline, when the larger strike began. A wildcat strike at Chrysler Corp.'s Warren plant was staged by 1,000 UAW workers Sept. 10. [See p. 307B1-B2]

N.Y. Construction Strikes. An 8-week strike that caused the suspension of about ½ to ⅔ of construction work in progress in N.Y. City and Long Island ended Aug. 25 when Local 282 of the International Bro'hood of Teamsters, representing 1,200 striking drivers of ready-mix concrete trucks, ratified a 2-year contract. The contract called for a 50¢-an-hour wage increase and one day of paid sick leave for each 30 days' employment up to a maximum of 3 sick-leave days a year. Pre-strike wages averaged $3.50 an hour. The strike, originally involving 2,000 men, had started July 1 and had idled more than 50,000 building-craft workers. N.Y. Mayor Robert Wagner appealed Aug. 1 to both sides to hold "realistic negotiations" and called negotiators to a conference at Gracie Mansion Aug. 4. N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller asked the State Mediation Board Aug. 4 to enter the dispute. 800 of the strikers were drivers of building materials trucks who settled July 10 for a 25¢ hourly raise (pre-strike scale: $3.27½) and a 7¢ hourly raise in payments to the pension and welfare fund.

A 10-week strike of 1,200 members of the House Wreckers International Union ended in New York July 11 when the union voted to accept a 26-month contract providing a 55c-an-hour increase in wages and fringe benefits. Pre-strike hourly wages were $3.95 for barmen and $3.65 for laborers.

Another N.Y. City construction walkout was settled Aug. 2 when the 1,700-member Local 455, AFL-CIO International Association of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Ironworkers, on strike since July 1, voted to accept a 3-year contract providing 10c-an-hour raises the first and 3d years of the contract, a sick-leave fund financed by a 2½% tax on payrolls and an extra holiday. Pre-strike hourly wages averaged $3.10.

Other U.S. News

Wagner Renominated in N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner, running on a "reform" ticket, defeated Tammany Hall candidate Arthur Levitt, N.Y. State controller, in the New York City

Democratic mayoral primary Sept. 7 by a 3-2 margin. Wagner carried all but 6 of 65 assembly districts.

N.Y. County Democratic (Tammany Hall) leader Carmine De Sapio was defeated for reelection as Democratic leader of the First Assembly District South (Greenwich Village). Since party rules required a county leader to be a district leader, De Sapio's defeat plus the defeat of other Tammany Hall candidates apparently meant the end of his reign as Tammany chief. De Sapio, who ran 6th in a field of 6 candidates for 3 places on the Democratic county committee, was defeated by James S. Lanigan, 43, a lawyer who had been deputy campaign manager for Adlai E. Stevenson in 1952 and 1956. De Sapio lost his seat as county committeeman to Mrs. Anna Lee Gold by a 100-84 vote.

Also victorious were these Wagner candidates for Democratic nominations: for city council president, Deputy Mayor Paul R. Screvane, and for city controller, Budget Director Abraham D. Beame; borough presidents Edward R. Dudley of Manhattan and Albert V. Maniscalco of Richmond, both of whom had run for renomination. (Insurgent Democrats won 9 of 11 contested Democratic council nominations.)

Wagner had run without the support of a single Democratic county organization. (His campaign theme: rid the city of Tammany Hall political "bossism.") His support came from ex-Sen. Herbert H. Lehman and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, leaders of a reform Democratic faction that had been fighting De Sapio for 3 years; most organized labor and civil service leaders; ex-Postmaster Gen. James A. Farley. Harlem's Democratic leader, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., supported Levitt. [See Vol. XIX, p. 63C-D1]

Wagner, who had been under attack even before the campaign for alleged maladministration, survived a spreading school-construction scandal, involving charges of graft, that had emerged in the midst of the campaign. The issue apparently was resolved in Wagner's favor when a special session of the N.Y. state legislature, called by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R.), voted Aug. 21 to abolish the city's Board of Education and to allow Wagner to appoint a new "reform" education board. (Wagner appointed a new 9-member unsalaried board Sept. 18.) Democratic legislators charged that the special session had been politically motivated to aid the GOP mayoral nominee, State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz. But all except 7 of them voted for the new board for fear a vote against it might be construed as a vote for corruption. The final bill, however, varied from Rockefeller's original plan and was hailed by Wagner as being "in line with what I first proposed."

(Ed Cony had reported in the Wall Street Journal May 16 that the N.Y. State Commission of Investigation had found "a pattern of corruption" saddling N.Y. City's construction industry with extra costs "now running at a rate of $1.4 billion a year." The commission had recently issued a report on its probe of the city's Department of Buildings, the 2d such probe in 4 years. Cony wrote that many contractors, architects and engineers who had worked in New York were convinced that the city's "most common building material" was "neither steel nor concrete, brick nor wood. It is graft." His article quoted an architect as saying that almost 5% was added to construction costs because of bribery. Cony said the commission had found that payoffs were necessary: to get building permits from the Buildings Department; to win the approval of as many as 12 city inspectors who checked on different areas such as steel, plastering, plumbing, electrical work, boilers, fire protection, etc., during construction; to get a certificate of occupancy that cost, on the average, $10 an apartment but with volume rates running $6,500 or $7,000 on 1,000-apartment projects. The article also said police payoffs, necessary for the police to overlook "violations," were "so institutionalized" that the police "practically line up for it." Elevator operators, labor union officials, contractors, engineers and architects were also "enmeshed in corruption," the article said.) [See p. 32F3; Vol. XX, 405E3, 299G2]

Newburgh Welfare Controversy. A code tightening up restrictions on welfare recipients was put into effect by the city of Newburgh, N.Y. July 15 and soon became the center of a national controversy.

The code's most controversial rules (a) required all able-bodied adult male relief recipients to work 40 hours a week on city work jobs, (b) denied relief to persons who quit or rejected jobs, (c) denied relief to mothers who continued to have illegitimate children, (d) limited relief to 3 months a year for all except the aged and the handicapped, (e) put the maximum allotment for any one family unit at no more than the take-home pay of the lowest-paid city employe with the same size family.

N.Y. Supreme Court Justice John Donohoe Aug. 18 issued a temporary injunction barring Newburgh from enforcing 12 of the code's 13 provisions. The sole provision excluded by Donohoe's injunction required physically fit recipients to report monthly for review of their cases.

The injunction had been requested by N.Y. Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz on the recommendation of the state Social Welfare Board. The board had appointed a special committee June 26 to probe Newburgh's code after its adoption by the Newburgh City Council June 26. The committee held a public hearing in Albany July 7; afterwards it declared that the code violated state and federal laws, and it advised the Welfare Board to ban the program. The full board approved the panel's report July 17, and Welfare Commissioner Raymond W. Houston ordered Newburgh officials not to put the new code into effect.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.) sent Newburgh City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell July 7 a letter praising the code as "refreshing as breathing the clean air of my native Arizona." "The abuses in the welfare field are mounting and the only way to curtail them are the steps which you have already taken," the letter asserted. Goldwater said July 18: "I would like to see every city in the country adopt the [Newburgh] plan"; "I don't like to see my taxes paid for children born out of wedlock."

N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R.) July 13 voiced disapproval of Newburgh's plan and said he would carry out his constitutional responsibilities if it were put into effect.

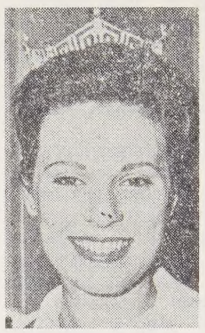
(The N.Y. Herald Tribune reported July 23 that Goldwater had written to Rockefeller to express regrets that Goldwater's interest in the Newburgh situation was "being played up by the press in an effort to make it appear that I am taking political shots at you."

HEW Secy. Abraham A. Ribicoff said July 19 that he favored work-relief programs as long as they did not harm local employment patterns.

The Gallup Poll reported Aug. 13 that 85% of Americans interviewed backed such key aspects of the Newburgh plan as city-work projects for relief recipients and denial of relief to those who refuse jobs.

The National Urban League at its annual conference in Dayton, O. Sept. 5 denounced the Newburgh program as apparently directed against Negroes and Puerto Ricans and as a ". . . false idea, ignorantly or maliciously contrived. . . ." [See Vol. XX, pp. 478D3-479A1]

Miss America. Maria Beale Fletcher, 19, a 5-foot 5½-inch brunette from Asheville, N.C., won the Miss America of 1962 title Sept. 9 at the annual beauty-and-talent contest in Atlantic City, N.J. Wide World photo shows Miss Fletcher wearing winner's crown. [See Vol. XX, p. 316A3]



FOREIGN

Cuba

Priests Deported. 136 Roman Catholic priests, including Havana Bishop Eduardo Boza Masvidal, were arrested by Cuban militiamen in their churches Sept. 15-16 and deported Sept. 17.

The ousted clergymen, who sailed for Spain aboard the Spanish liner Covadonga, included 78 Spaniards, 46 Cubans, 5 Canadians, 4 Dutchmen, one Venezuelan, one Italian and one Hungarian. The expulsions were carried out despite Spanish Amb.-to-Cuba Miguel Cordomi Escorihuela's protest to the Cuban government that it was forcibly sending 46 Cuban citizens to Spain without visas or entry permits.

The expelled priests represented nearly half of the clergy remaining in Cuba. About 300 other priests, mostly non-Cubans, who had been jailed following the Apr. 17 invasion, had left Cuba after being released.

Boza, whose cancellation of a religious festival in Havana led to an anti-government demonstration Sept. 10, had been accused by the government Sept. 12 of plotting against the Castro régime.

(Cuban militiamen arrested 176 persons in breaking up an anti-government demonstration during a religious festival near Havana Sept. 17. 18 demonstrators were injured by club-swinging militiamen.) [See p. 340F1]

Technicians Replaced. Cuban doctors, engineers and technicians who had fled to the U.S. would lose their citizenship and be barred from returning to Cuba, Premier Fidel Castro declared Sept. 6 in a speech at a Havana conference of the government's National Alphabetization program (aimed at combatting illiteracy).

Castro said that technicians from other Latin American countries would be brought to Cuba and that hundreds of technicians had come from Eastern Europe, mainly the USSR and Czechoslovakia. He announced that 100 Soviet professors would came to Cuba to train Cubans to teach Russian which, like English, would be made a regular subject in secondary schools. Castro urged Cubans to study English to enable them to talk to "American revolutionaries" when "social changes" occur in the U.S.

Castro announced a program to train 3,000 teachers annually starting in Jan. 1962. [See pp. 219G3, 209E3]

Germany

Adenauer Loses Majority. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union lost its absolute majority control of the West German Bundestag (lower house) in general elections held Sept. 17.

The Christian Democrats won 241 seats (a loss of 40) in the 494-seat Bundestag. 50 of the CDU seats were held by members of the CDU's autonomous Christian Social Union of Bavaria, headed by West German Defense Min. Franz-Josef Strauss. The Social Democrats, led in the current campaign by West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt, their candidate for chancellor, won 190 seats (a gain of 22). The Free Democrats won 66 seats (a gain of 23). Candidates of smaller parties and splinter groups failed to win the 5% of the popular vote required for parliamentary representation. (These figures are based on N.Y. Times reports of Sept. 19.) [See p. 281D1]

The election was held under a complex 2-ballot system devised in 1948 and revised in 1956. It permitted a voter to cast one vote for a local candidate and the other for the party of his choice. Thus, half the Bundestag members were elected by simple majority in electoral districts, and half were chosen from party lists by proportional representation in each of the 10 West German states.

Incomplete election figures issued by the West German Information Center in New York Sept. 21 listed 32,573,800 votes cast by 87.8% of West Germany's 37,100,000 registered voters. Popular vote totals: Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union (CDU Bavarian affiliate) —14,200,000 (45.3%); Social Democrats (Socialists) —11,400,000 (36.3%); Free Democrats—4 million (12.7%).

West Berlin, though not legally part of West Germany, elected Brandt and 21 other non-legislating delegates to the Bundestag.

The election followed 3 months of campaigning marked by personal bitterness between Brandt and Adenauer. Adenauer alluded frequently to Brandt's "alias," Herbert Karl Frahm (the surname of his unwed mother), and to his having left Nazi Germany during World War II to fight in the Norwegian resistance. Brandt criticized Adenauer for not having come quickly to West Berlin after the borders between East and West Berlin were sealed Aug. 13. He charged that Adenauer had withheld vital information on the Berlin crisis from the German people.

Adenauer Sept. 18 rejected Brandt's bid for a national coalition embracing all 3 major parties. Instead he tried to continue his control of the West German government by working for a coalition with the Free Democrats. But the Free Democratic leader, Dr. Erich Mende, 55, refused Sept. 19 to join any coalitio nheaded by Adenauer.

Mende said Sept. 19 that it was dangerous to equate West Germany's post-war democracy with any one man (Adenauer). He had often said Adenauer's age (85) made his direction hazardous.

Great Britain

TUC Ousts Red Union. The 240,000-member Communist-dominated Electrical Trades Union, Britain's 7th largest union, was expelled Sept. 4 from British labor's governing body, the Trades Union Congress, for having refused to purge Communists from ETU leadership. The expulsion was voted during the TUC's 93d annual meeting, held in Portsmouth.

TUC General Secy. George Woodcock said Sept. 4 that the issue was "fraud, not communism." A British High Court had found June 28 that Pres. Frank Foulkes and 5 other top ETU Communist leaders had rigged a Dec. 1959 election so as to make a Communist, Frank Haxell, the ETU general secretary and to deny the post to an anti-Communist, John T. Byrne, who actually had won. The TUC July 26 had invited Foulkes himself to resign and submit to a nonrigged election.

The TUC elected Anne Godwin, 64, as chairman of its General Council at the convention's closing session Sept. 8. Miss Godwin, a clerical workers' union aide, was the TUC's 3d woman chairman. [See Vol. XX, 321D3]

Japan

New Cabinet. Japanese Premier Hayato Ikeda revamped his 16-member cabinet July 18 and appointed 9 new ministers, 4 of whom were members of rival cliques in Ikeda's Liberal Democratic Party.

The July 18 cabinet: (New members) Welfare—Hirokichi Nadao; Agriculture & Forestry—Inchiro Kono (rival); International Trade & Industry—Eisaku Sato (rival); Transportation—Noboru Saito; Labor —Kenji Yasui; Minister without Portfolio (Atomic Energy Commission director)—Takeo Miki (rival); Minister without Portfolio (Economic Planning Board)—Aiichiro Fujiyama (rival); Minister without Portfolio (Hokkaido Development Board director)—Shojiro Kawashima; Minister without Portfolio (Defense Board director)—Sensuke Fujieda. (Retained members) Foreign—Zentaro Kosaka; Finance —Mikio Mizuta; Justice—Koshiro Ueki; Education —Masuo Araki; Postal—Misatsune Sakomizu, formerly minister without portfolio; Construction—Umekichi Nakamura; Autonomy—Ken Yasui. [See Vol. XX, p. 460G3]

Turkey

Menderes, Aides Executed. Ex-Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes, 62, was executed by hanging on Imrali Island Sept. 17 for violating the Turkish constitution and for other crimes during his 10 years in office. Menderes, who had been tried with more than 600 other officials of his ousted régime, was convicted and sentenced on Yassiada Island Sept. 15 at the conclusion of a mass trial that had started Oct. 14, 1960. The defendants had been charged with crimes ranging from misuse of public funds to treason.

2 former Menderes aides—ex-Foreign Min. Fatin Rustu Zorlu, 51, and ex-Finance Min. Hassan Polatkan, 46, had been hanged on Imrali Sept. 16. (Menderes' execution also had been scheduled for Sept. 16. but it was delayed by one day to permit him to recover from the effects of an overdose of sleeping pills he had taken in a suicide attempt.)

12 other defendants condemned to death, including ex-Pres. Celal Bayar, ex-National Assembly Pres. Refik Koraltan and Gen. Rustu Erdelhun, ex-general staff head, had their sentences commuted to life in prison by the ruling National Unity Committee Sept. 16.

The Yassiada court sentenced 31 others to life in prison and 418 to jail terms ranging from 2 to 16 years. It acquitted 123.

The U.S. and other NATO diplomatic missions in Turkey protested the executions of Menderes, Zorlu and Polatkan. [See p. 195G1]

Cabinet Changes. Turkey's information office in New York Aug. 30 announced the resignation of Public Works Min. Mukbil Gokdogan and State Min. Hayri Mumcuoglu. They were replaced by Sitki Ulay and Prof. Adnan Erzi, respectively.

Pres. Cemal Gursel Aug. 15 announced the appointment of Rep. Kemal Turhoglu, 50, to replace Justice Min. Ekrem Tuzemen who had resigned. [See p. 258B3]

ECONOMY

World Bank. International (World) Bank for Reconstruction & Development reserves rose from $506,500,000 July 1, 1960 to $601,800,000 June 30. The increase consisted of $63,200,000 in net earnings, a $3,300,000 profit from currency revaluations and $28,-800,000 in loan commissions. In fiscal 1960 net earnings totaled $59,500,000, loan commissions $27 million. The bank made 27 loans totaling $610 million in fiscal 1961; it had lent $659 million in fiscal 1960. Loan commitments June 30 totaled $5,790,500,000. Disbursements dropped from $544 million in fiscal 1960 to $398,500,000 in fiscal 1961. Sales of loans as of June 30 totaled $1.013 billion (1961 sales: $202 million), $69 million of which the bank guaranteed. The bank's funded debt rose from $2,072,500,000 July 1, 1960 to $2.228 billion June 30, 1961. Total bank membership June 30 was 68 nations; subscribed capital totaled $20.093 billion. [See Vol. XX, p. 476 G1-B2; XIX, 413C-D1]

Bank Mergers. The Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., formed by the merger of the Manufacturers Trust Co. and the Hanover Bank of New York, began operation Sept. 11 as the U.S.' 4th and N.Y. City's 3d largest bank. The merger had been approved by the banks' stockholders Mar. 8, the N.Y. State Banking Department May 23 and the Federal Reserve Board Sept. 6. A U.S. Justice Department suit filed in U.S. District Court in New York Sept. 8, seeking to restrain the proposed merger temporarily on the ground that it would lessen competition and create a monopoly, was rejected by Judge John M. Cashin Sept. 9. Cashin ruled that the merger had become effective at the legal end of the banks' business day Sept. 8, 30 minutes before the government suit was filed. The department Sept. 12 conceded the merger but asked U.S. Judge Floyd F. MacMahon in New York to order the new company to keep the assets of the respective banks separate pending trial of its suit to force Manufacturers Trust to divest itself of Hanover properties. (Charles J. Stewart, ex-Manufacturers Trust president, was named chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Sept. 11, and ex-Hanover Pres. R. E. McNeill Jr. was named president.) [See p. 284C1]

U.S. Judge Julius H. Miner in Chicago Sept. 12 dismissed, at the Justice Department's request, a plea filed by the department Aug. 29 to restrain temporarily the merger of the City National Bank & Trust Co. and the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago's 6th and 2d largest banks, respectively. Miner had denied the plea Aug. 31 on the ground that "the parties are too far along now, and . . . irreparable damage would be done to the City National Bank." Merger of the 2 banks had been approved by the banks' shareholders Jan. 23 and by U.S. Comptroller of the Currency Ray M. Gidney Aug. 21. It become effective at the banks' close of business Sept. 1. The new institution became Chicago's largest bank and the U.S.' 9th largest.

A merger of Chase Manhattan Bank of New York and Hempstead (L.I.) Bank was approved Aug. 22 by stockholders of both banks.

MEDICINE

Heart-Screening Plan. The Chicago Heart Association announced June 6 its perfection of a mass screening plan for finding heart defects in children. The group, in conjunction with the Chicago Board of Health, Chicago Board of Education and Chicago Medical Society, had sponsored tests Apr. 1959-June 1960. During the period, 33,026 Chicago public elementary school children in 39 schools had their heart sounds recorded on hi-fidelity tapes, which later were read by specially-trained cardiologists. Where abnormalities were suspected, the children were recalled for physical examinations. The tests were found to be 91% accurate. Dr. Oglesby Paul, American Heart Association president, said the program was "ready for application in other areas of the country."

SPORTS

Boxing. Emile Griffith retained the world welterweight title by scoring a technical knockout against Gaspar Ortega of Mexico in the 12th round of a 15-round bout in Los Angeles June 4.

The Pennsylvania Athletic Commission July 14 indefinitely suspended heavyweight boxer Charles (Sonny) Liston, 28, on charges that his 2 recent arrests in Philadelphia were detrimental to boxing. The ban applied to all other U.S. states, Canada and some Latin American countries. Liston had been arrested May 17 and June 12 on separate charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest.

Motorboat Racing. Miss Supertest, driven by Bob Hayward of Canada, won the Harmsworth Trophy, for the third consecutive year, in Picton, Ont. Aug. 7. (Hayward was killed Sept. 10 when his hydroplane, Miss Supertest II, overturned in a Silver Cup Regatta test heat in Detroit.) [See Vol. XIX, p. 348G1]

Ron Munson of Akron, O., driving Miss Bardahl, won the $40,000 Seattle (Wash.) Seafair Derby Aug. 6, for $10,000.

Swimming. World records set in the AAU men's national outdoor championships in Los Angeles Aug. 18-20: Aug. 18—100-meter freestyle in 54.4 sec. by Steve Clark, 18, of Santa Clara, Calif.; 400-meter individual medley in 4:55.6 by Ted Stickles of Indianapolis. Aug. 19—200-meter freestyle in 2 min. 4 sec. by Tsuyoshi Yamanaka of Japan; 200-meter breaststroke in 2:29.6 by Chet Jastremski, 20, of Indiana University; 100-meter backstroke in 1:01.3 by Bob Bennett of Van Nuys, Calif.; 200-meter butterfly in 2:12.6 by Carl Robie, 16, of Drexel Hill, Pa. Aug. 20—100-meter breaststroke in 1:7.5 by Jastremski; 200-meter backstroke in 2:11.5 by Tom Stock, 19, of Indiana University; 100-meter butterfly in 58.6 sec. by Fred Schmidt of Winnetka, Ill.; 400-meter medley relay in 4:03 by the Indianapolis AC team of Stock, Jastremski, Larry Schulhof and Pete Sintz. [See Vol. XX, pp. 68D1, 224E1, 284G2]

Susan Doerr, 16, of Philadelphia swam the 100-meter butterfly stroke in the world record time of 1 min. 8.2 sec. in the AAU women's national outdoor championships at Philadelphia Aug. 12. The Los Angeles AC won the team title. [See Vol. XX, p. 252G1-A2; XIX, 340G2]

Tennis. Roy Emerson defeated fellow Australian Rod Laver, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2, to win the men's national tennis championship in Forest Hills (N.Y. City) Sept. 10. Darlene Hard of Long Beach, Calif. won the women's title by defeating Ann Haydon of Britain, 6-3, 6-4. [See Vol. XX, p. 324E2]

The U.S. team of Chuck McKinley, 20, and Dennis Ralston, 19, won the U.S. doubles championship in Brookline, Mass. Aug. 28 by defeating Rafael Osuna and Antonio Palafox of Mexico, 6-3, 6-4, 2-6, 13-11. Miss Hard and Lesley Turner of Australia won the women's championship by defeating Edda Buding of W. Germany and Yola Ramirez of Mexico, 6-4, 5-7, 6-0. [See Vol. XX, p. 300C3]

The U.S. defeated Mexico, 3 sets to 2, in the American-zone Davis Cup finals, which ended in Cleveland Aug. 20. (Ralston, a U.S. team member, was suspended Aug. 29 and declared ineligible for amateur competition by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association in New York on charges of "bad conduct" during the games. The USLTA's executive committee Sept. 8 continued Ralston's suspension through Dec. 31, making him ineligible for 1961 Davis Cup play.) Italy defeated Sweden, 4 sets to one, in the European Zone Davis Cup finals, which ended in Milan, Italy Aug. 6. [See Vol. XX, p. 324E2]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Sept. 16

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$17,451	*$17,451	*$18,975
Currency circulation	*$32,836	*$32,663	*$32,291
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$31,514	*$31,476	*$31,134
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$1,120	*$1,112	*$1,044
N.Y. bank clearings	$14,375,572,440	$11,532,900,416	$14,906,145,060
England note circulation	*£2,318.325	*£2,326.279	
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	14,897,300	13,785,727	12,071,740
Stock avgs. (100 shares)**	259.05	259.69	220.86
Bond sales (par value)	$28,012,000	$22,464,000	$18,735,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	85.79	85.53	86.60
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	78,295	102,386	106,220
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,161,660	7,050,910	6,874,310
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,210,000	8,095,000	7,832,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]15,838	*16,214	*14,615
Carloadings (cars)	[b]512,726	599,349	480,065
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.46¼	$2.45⅞	$2.37⅞
Corn (bu.)	$1.38	$1.38⅞	$1.42¾
Cotton (lb.)	$.3535	$.353	$.3240
Steel scrap avg. (ton)[e]	$39.50	$39.17	$31.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.97	$5.96	$5.96
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]118.7	118.7	119.4
BUSINESS:			
Dept. stores sales§¶	[b]129	154	130
Failures (Sept. 7)‡	275	321	276
Foreign Trade (Census Bur.)—	**July**	**June**	**July 1960**
Exports	*$1,637.0	*$1,698.9	*$1,698.8
Imports	*$1,371.4	*$1,180.0	*$1,155.0

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Federal Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 107 cities, Sept. 6 [b]Sept. 9 [c]Sept. 2 [d]Sept. 12 [e]Iron Age

Income Records. The Commerce Department reported Aug. 16 that U.S. personal incomes had risen to a record annual rate of $419 billion in July, up $1.9 billion above the June rate. Increased wage and salary payments accounted for $1.8 billion of the income gain. Proprietors' income rose by $200 million in July to a $36.6 billion annual rate; farm income dropped $100 million to a $12.9 billion rate. [See p. 283E-F2]

Per capita income in the U.S. rose to a record average of $2,223 in 1960 up $63 from the 1959 average, the department reported Aug. 20. Delaware led with a $3,013 average. The District of Columbia was 2d with $3,008, Connecticut 3d with $2,789. Mississippi had the lowest average, $1,173. [See p. 169C3]

Overseas Investments. The Commerce Department reported Aug. 21 that $5½ billion had been invested abroad by private U.S. sources in 1960. This raised the total of such investments to a record $50.3 billion as of Dec. 31, 1960. Direct investments abroad increased by almost $4 billion to a $32.7 billion year-end total. Investments in Europe rose by $1.2 billion to a record $6.6 billion, including $430 million in Common Market countries. Direct investment in Canada rose by $860 million. The flow of U.S. capital to Great Britain rose to a record of almost $600 million in 1960. Capital outflow to Latin America dropped from $218 million in 1959 to $95 million in 1960. [See Vol. XIX, p. 305A2]

Retail Sales Up. U.S. retail sales totaled $18.116 billion (seasonally adjusted) in August, the Commerce Department estimated Sept. 11. The total was $47 million higher than July sales but was below the comparable 1960 level for the 8th consecutive month. [See p. 283G2]